



These Instructions Must be Read by the User Before Using Hand Held Power Tools

The power tools must be operated correctly according to the manufacturer's or owner's operating instructions, which are available on request if required

CHECK that all persons and animals are clear of the work area. Loose clothing, sleeves etc. should be avoided. Long hair should be tied back. Wear overalls wherever possible.

Wear personal protective equipment as necessary; safety goggles when there is danger of flying debris, a dust mask in dusty conditions. Masonry, concrete and stone dust can give rise to silicosis and hardwood dust to nasal cancer.

When noise levels are uncomfortably high at 85-89 Db(A), it is advisable to wear hearing protectors.

At still higher noise levels, when it is necessary to shout to be heard, (at 90 Db(A) and above) the law requires that hearing protectors must be worn.

CHECK that all guards are secure. NEVER operate the tool with missing or defective guards.

CHECK before starting that the material to be worked on is securely held or clamped.

CHECK that there are no nails, staples etc in the wood that could jam or damage the tool.

CHECK that the bit, blade or cutter is sharp and in good condition.

DO NOT use the bit, blade or cutter if it becomes overheated as shown by blue or black discoloration. Remove and replace it with a new one.

ISOLATE from the power supply before replacing a bit, blade or cutter or before making adjustments to the tool.

When operating the power tool hold it firmly with both hands using the correct handles and stand firmly on both feet.

DO NOT force the tool. An even feed reduces the chances of an accident due to jamming or breakage of the bit, blade or cutter.

DO NOT carry the tool around when it is running.

DO NOT leave the tool unattended without switching off and unplugging from the electrical supply.

DO NOT smoke when using the tool on wood.

Vibration from the tool can cause '**VIBRATION WHITE FINGER**' and eventually other damage to hands and arms. Keep your hands warm at all times. Gloves can reduce vibration. If your hands start to feel numb, stop work and exercise your fingers to restore circulation. Limit your time using the tool as much as possible.

DO NOT attempt repairs. Contact the Hire Company.

DRILLS

Pull the drill bit partly out of the hole frequently to allow the cuttings to clear and to prevent the bit jamming or breaking.

When drilling into walls, **CHECK** for electric cables or water and gas pipes.

When drilling metal, lubricate the hole with cutting oil to keep the bit cool and to prevent it jamming.

If the drill bit jams, stop and unplug the tool and free the bit by hand. The drill bit will be hot.

SANDERS

Empty the dust bag (when fitted) regularly and before leaving the tool unattended.

Wood dust combined with varnish, paint, oil and other chemicals can cause spontaneous combustion.

DO NOT empty the contents of a dust bag into a fire.

If a dust bag is not fitted to the sander, always wear a dust mask.

CIRCULAR SAWS

CHECK saw blades for cracks by tapping them before you start work.

CHECK that the directional arrows on the tool and the blade match. Adjust the depth of the cut so that the teeth just project through the underside of the

material. Ensure also that there is adequate clearance beneath the cut.

DO NOT pull back from the cut whilst the blade is rotating, the saw will "kick back" dangerously.

TOOLS POWERED BY ELECTRICITY OR BATTERY

CHECK that the voltage of the supply is correct. The tool will be either 110 volts, 230 volts or powered by battery.

The use of low voltage tools and equipment at 110V (CTE) will effectively eliminate the risk of death and greatly reduce the degree of injury from an electric fault.

Use tools and equipment with the lowest possible voltage to suit the job. Battery powered tools are the safest.

DO NOT use domestic plugs and sockets on construction sites, they are not robust enough.



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When using 230V tools, the risk of injury or death from electric shock is unacceptably high unless the following precautions are taken:

- a) Use RCD power breakers at the supply socket to give protection for both the tool and its power cable.
 - b) The RCD should be protected from dust, wet weather, mechanical damage and vibration.
 - c) Position power cables where they are less likely to be damaged.
 - d) The tools, cables and RCDs should be checked every day (or every shift) using the following as a guide:
 - **CHECK** that bare wires are not visible
 - Make sure that cables are not damaged and free from cuts and abrasions (apart from light scuffing)
 - **CHECK** that the plug is in good condition, the casing is free from cracks, the pins are not bent or the socket is not blocked with debris or dirt
 - **ENSURE** that there are no taped or other non-standard joints in the cable
 - **CHECK** that the cable covering has not been pulled out of the grips at the plug or tool. (The coloured insulation of the internal wires should not be visible)
 - **CHECK** the outer casing of the tool for damage and **CHECK** for loose or missing parts or screws
 - Make sure that there are no overheating or burn marks on the plug, cable and tool
 - **CHECK** the operation of the RCD power breaker by operating the test button
- Portable power tools using 110 volts should be checked weekly as in 35(d) above, but it is not necessary to carry out these checks at all for portable battery operated tools.

CHECK regularly that all ventilation grills or holes on motor housings are clear and free from dirt.

If the automatic cut-out operates, allow the motor to cool before re-starting.

DO NOT use electrical tools in damp, wet or flammable conditions.

DO NOT carry a tool with the finger on the operating trigger or button.

DO NOT carry the tools by its cable or disconnect a plug by pulling its cable.

TOOLS POWERED BY COMPRESSED AIR

CHECK that hoses and couplings are not damaged. Failure can cause injuries.

Air hoses must be blown out before connecting to a pneumatic tool. Hold the open end securely and open the air cock **CAREFULLY**. A blocked hose can become an air gun.

CHECK that all couplings are secure after connecting up. If a coupling parts the hose will "whip". **NEVER** attempt to catch and hold it down.

Turn off the air.

DO NOT carry the tool by its compressed air hose.

Only use compressed air for cleaning down equipment with extreme caution.

Use eye protection and ear defenders.

DO NOT use compressed air to clean yourself and **DO NOT** direct it at another person.

CHECK that all air pressure is released from the hose before disconnecting any coupling.